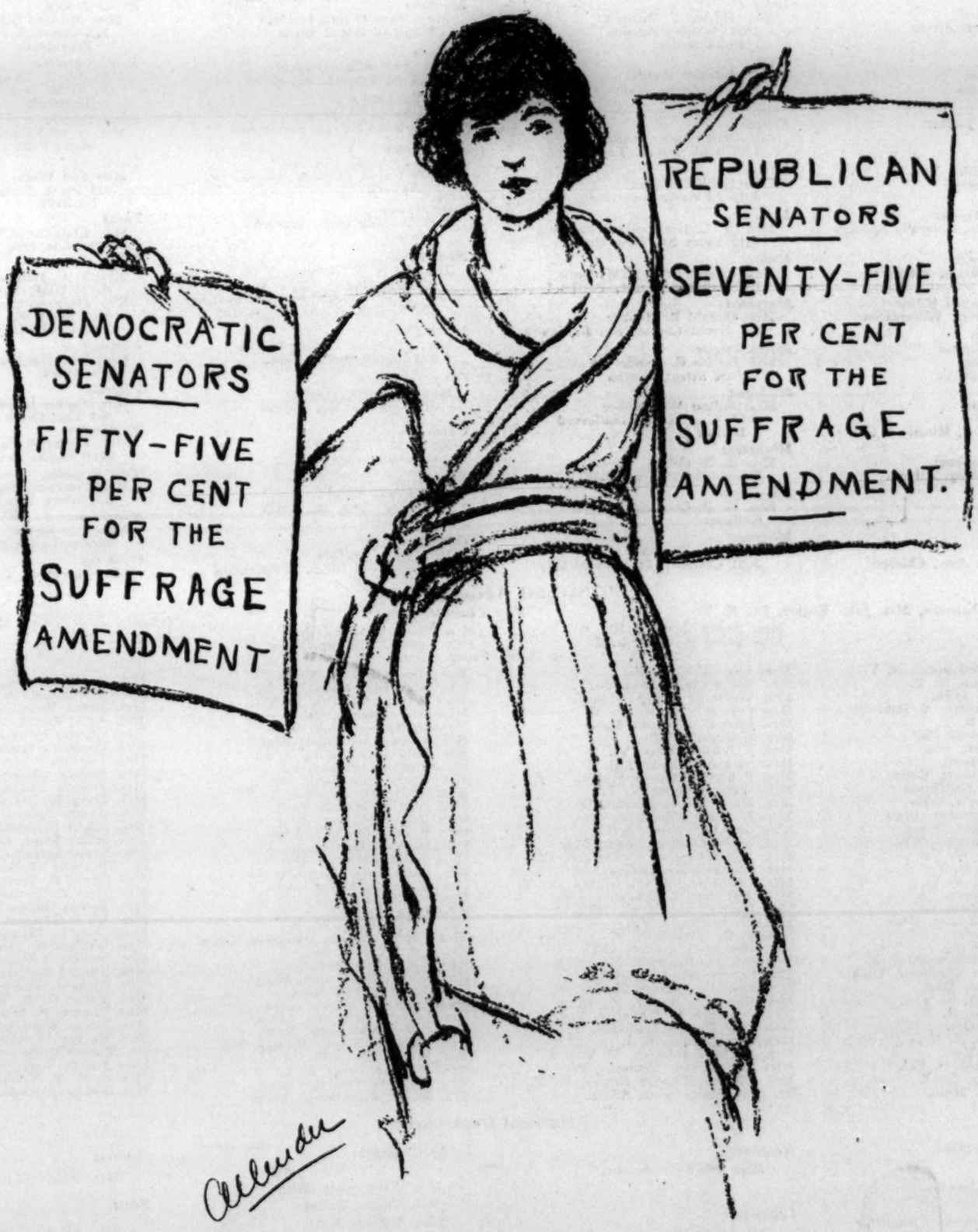
The Suffragist

Vol. VI, No. 32
FIVE CENTS

OFFICIAL WEEKLY ORGAN OF
THE NATIONAL WOMAN'S PARTY

SATURDAY, AUGUST 31, 1918


DEMOCRATIC SENATORS
FIFTY-FIVE PER CENT FOR THE SUFFRAGE AMENDMENT
REPUBLICAN SENATORS
SEVENTY-FIVE PER CENT FOR THE SUFFRAGE AMENDMENT.

Drawn for The Suffragist by Nina E. Allender

Congress Convenes: The Score

National Woman's Party

NATIONAL HEADQUARTERS, 14 JACKSON PLACE, WASHINGTON, D. C., *Tel. Franklin 7120*

BRANCH HEADQUARTERS

Delaware, 17 East 7th Street, Wilmington. *Tel. Wilmington* 5580

District of Columbia, 14 Jackson Place, Washington, D. C. *Tel. Franklin* 7120

Illinois, 116 South Michigan Boulevard, Chicago

Indiana, 611 Fletcher Savings and Trust Co., Indianapolis

Maryland, 817 N. Charles Street, Baltimore, *Tel. Mt. Vernon* 3279

Massachusetts, 9 Park Street, Boston, *Tel. Haymarket* 4048

Nevada, 153 North Virginia St., Reno

New Jersey, 709 Union Building, Clinton Street, Newark

New York, 13 East 41st Street, New York, *Tel. Murray Hill* 5444

Pennsylvania, 213 Penfield Building, Philadelphia, *Tel. Filbert* 5652

Rhode Island, 557 Westminster Street, Providence

OBJECT: TO SECURE AN AMENDMENT TO THE UNITED STATES CONSTITUTION ENFRANCHISING WOMEN

MEMBERSHIP: Open to all women who, regarding woman suffrage as the foremost political issue of the day, support it irrespective of the interests of any national political party.
ENTRANCE FEE: Twenty-five cents. There are no dues.

Executive Committee

Miss Alice Paul, *Chairman*
Miss Mabel Vernon, Nev., *Secretary*
Miss Mary Gertrude Fendall, Md., *Treasurer*
Mrs. Abby Scott Baker, D. C.
Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont, N. Y.
Mrs. John W. Brannan, N. Y.
Miss Lucy Burns, N. Y.
Mrs. Gilson Gardner, D. C.
Mrs. Thomas N. Hepburn, Conn.
Mrs. Florence Bayard Hilles, Del.
Mrs. Donald R. Hooker, Md.
Mrs. Lawrence Lewis, Pa.
Miss Doris Stevens, Neb.
Miss Maud Younger, Cal.

National Committee of State Chairmen

Chairman, Mrs. Florence Bayard Hilles

Secretary, Miss Mary Ingham

Alabama
Miss Olive Richard
1004 Government Street
Mobile

Arizona
Mrs. W. O. Sweek
Palm St., Phoenix

Arkansas
Mrs. Edward M. Jarrett
Rush

California
Mrs. Elinor Carlisle
Vine St., Berkeley

Colorado
Mrs. Bertha W. Fowler
1225 Wood Ave., Colorado Springs

Connecticut
Mrs. W. D. Ascough
387 Cornwall Street, Hartford

Delaware
Mrs. Florence Bayard Hilles
17 East 7th Street, Wilmington

District of Columbia
Miss Sarah P. Grogan
14 Jackson Place
Washington, D. C.

Florida
Mrs. Kate Havens
Romany Ranch
R. F. D. No. 2, Miami

Georgia
Mrs. Beatrice Castleton
312 Healy Building, Atlanta

Idaho
Mrs. S. E. Beggs
Rathdrum

Illinois
Miss Ella Abeel
4907 Vincennes Ave., Chicago

Indiana
Mrs. Homer T. Burnett
1554 Ashland Avenue
Indianapolis

Iowa
Mrs. Edward Hunter
Condon Apts., Grand Ave.
Des Moines

Kansas
Miss Nell Ainslie Anthony
1227 Polk Street, Topeka

Kentucky
Miss Edith Callahan
2016 3d Ave., Louisville

Louisiana
Mrs. M. L. Graham-Bankston
5312 Feret St., New Orleans

Maine
Mrs. Robert Treat Whitehouse
108 Vaughan Street, Portland

Maryland
Mrs. Donald R. Hooker
817 North Charles St., Baltimore

Massachusetts
Mrs. Jessica C. Henderson
9 Park Street, Boston

Michigan
Mrs. Nelson Whittemore
2967 West Grand Boulevard
Detroit

Minnesota
Mrs. A. R. Colvin
Davern Avenue, St. Paul

Mississippi
Mrs. N. D. Goodwin
Gulfport

Missouri
Mrs. T. F. English
3631 Campbell St., Kansas City

Montana
Miss Mary O'Neil (acting)
Montana Hotel, Butte

Nevada
Mrs. Sardis Summerfield
907 N. Virginia St., Reno

New Hampshire
Miss Sallie W. Hovey
214 State Street, Portsmouth

New Jersey
Mrs. J. A. H. Hopkins
709 Union Building, Clinton St.
Newark

New Mexico
Mrs. Adeline Otero Warren
Santa Fe

New York
Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont
13 East 41st St., New York City
Mrs. John Winters Brannan (acting)
125 E. 57th St., New York City

North Dakota
Mrs. Elizabeth Darrow O'Neil
714 Eighth Street, Fargo

Ohio
Mrs. Valentine Winters
319 West 1st St., Dayton

Oklahoma
Miss Ida F. Hasley
Oklahoma City

Oregon
Miss Emma Wold
641 East 20th St., North
Portland

Pennsylvania
Miss Mary Ingham
213 Penfield Bldg., Philadelphia

Rhode Island
Miss Mildred Glines
113 Comstock Ave.
Providence

South Carolina
Mrs. W. P. Vaughan
R. F. D., Route 3
Greenville

South Dakota
Mrs. A. R. Fellows
Sioux Falls

Tennessee
Miss Sue White
323 Sixth Avenue North
Nashville

Texas
Mrs. Clara Snell Wolfe
909 West 18th Street, Austin

Utah
Mrs. E. C. Jenkins
Hotel Utah, Salt Lake City
Mrs. Margaret Zane Cherdron (acting)
1901 South 9th St., East
Salt Lake City

Vermont
Miss Ann Batchelder
Woodstock

Virginia
Mrs. Sophie G. Meredith
204 East Grace Street, Richmond

Washington
Mrs. Frederick Forest
2417 Pacific Ave., Spokane

West Virginia
Miss Florence Hoge
Edgewood, Wheeling

Wisconsin
Miss Ada James
Richland Center

Wyoming
Dr. Frances M. Lane, Cody

National Advisory Council

Chairman, Mrs. John Rogers, Jr., N. Y.

Vice Chairmen
Mrs. Avery Coonley, Ill.
Miss Susan P. Frost, S. C.
Mrs. Edwin C. Grice, Pa.
Mrs. Agnes H. Morey, Mass.
Mrs. Alden Potter, Minn.

Secretary, Miss Marion May, N. Y.

Mrs. Frederick T. Ackerman, N. Y.
Mrs. Robert Adamson, N. Y.
Mrs. W. R. Alvord, Mich.
Mrs. Charles E. Amidon, N. Dak.
Miss Jessie Ashley, N. Y.
Miss Mary E. Bakewell, Pa.
Mrs. Bion H. Barnett, Fla.
Mrs. Cyrus Beard, Wyo.
Mrs. M. Toscan Bennett, Conn.
Mrs. Orville Black, California
Mrs. Howard P. Boyle, Ohio
Mrs. Virginia M. Branner, Iowa
Mrs. Alfred H. Bright, Minn.
Reverend Olympia Brown, Wis.
Mrs. W. G. Brown, W. Va.
Mrs. Henry Bruere, N. Y.
Mrs. Robert Bruere, N. Y.
Miss Mary A. Burnham, Pa.
Mrs. Dora Phelps Buell, Col.
Mrs. Annie Wells Cannon, Utah
Mrs. John Carey, Ind.
Mrs. John Carey, Wyo.
Mrs. Thomas L. Chadbourne, N. Y.
Mrs. Margaret Zane Cherdron, Utah
Mrs. Ross A. Collins, Miss.
Mrs. William L. Colt, N. Y.
Miss Anna Constable, N. Y.
Mrs. Vincent Cook, Ore.
Mrs. Frank Cothren, N. Y.
Mrs. R. P. Crump, Miss.
Mrs. Lucius M. Cuthbert, Col.
Mrs. George H. Day, Conn.
Dr. Maria M. Dean, Mont.
Miss Lavinia Dock, Pa.
Mrs. Rheta Childe Dorr, N. Y.
Mrs. Victor du Pont, Delaware
Miss Crystal Eastman, N. Y.
Mrs. John C. Edwards, Mass.
Mrs. Henry Ess, Mo.
Mrs. J. Borden Estee, Vt.
Mrs. Sara Bard Field, Cal.
Mrs. Robert Patterson Finley, N. J.
Mrs. William Floyd, N. Y.
Mrs. Marie Moore Forrest, D. C.
Mrs. J. Andre Fouilhoux, Ore.
Miss Susan P. Frost, S. C.
Mrs. Emma Maddox Funck, Md.
Mrs. Susan Lawrence Gehrman, Ill.
Mrs. Elizabeth Gerberding, Cal.
Mrs. Charlotte Perkins Gilman, N. Y.
Mrs. Adolphus E. Graupner, Cal.
Mrs. Jennie Law Hardy, Mich.
Mrs. W. E. Hardy, Neb.
Mrs. F. R. Hazard, N. Y.
Mrs. Phoebe A. Hearst, Cal.
Mrs. William Randolph Hearst, N. Y.
Mrs. George Hendrie, Mich.
Mrs. Elon Huntington Hooker, N. Y.
Mrs. Henry E. Hovey, N. H.
Mrs. Frederick C. Howe, N. Y.
Mrs. Inez Haynes Irwin, N. Y.
Mrs. Agnes Jenks, R. I.
Mrs. Adelaide Johnson, N. Y.
Miss Marie Ernst Kennedy, Pa.
Mrs. Charles Gilmore Kerley, N. Y.
Dr. Cora Smith King, Wash.
Mrs. Otto Kirchner, Mich.
Mrs. Alexander Kohut, N. Y.
Miss Fola La Follette, N. Y.
Miss Gail Laughlin, Cal.
Mrs. Henry G. Leach, N. Y.
Mrs. Samuel A. Lindsay, Tex.
Mrs. Lola Maverick Loyd, Ill.
Dr. Sarah H. Lockrey, Pa.
Mrs. Harry Lowenburg, Pa.
Mrs. Lillian M. McAdow, N. Y.
Mrs. John E. McCall, Tenn.
Miss Belle McGibeny, N. J.
Miss Bernice McCoy, Idaho
Mrs. Benton MacKaye, D. C.
Miss Hazel MacKaye, Mass.
Mrs. Ida Finney Mackrille, Cal.
Mrs. Lionel S. Marks, Mass.
Mrs. Marcus M. Marks, N. Y.
Miss Julia Marlowe, N. Y.
Miss Helen Marot, N. Y.
Miss Edythe Wynne Matthison, Conn.
Mrs. Cyrus Mead, Ohio
Miss Vida Milholland, N. Y.
Mrs. Lilla Day Monroe, Kans.
Mrs. Agnes Morey, Mass.
Miss Katherine Morey, Mass.
Mrs. John T. Morrison, Idaho
Mrs. Henry Moskowitz, N. Y.
Mrs. William Spencer Murray, Md.
Mrs. Mary Nolan, Fla.
Mrs. Marsden Perry, R. I.
Mrs. Annie G. Porritt, Conn.
Mrs. W. H. Ridenbaugh, Idaho
Mrs. James M. Rector, Ohio
Miss Ella Riegel, Pa.
Mrs. Julius Rosenwald, Ill.
Mrs. A. S. Rossin, N. Y.
Mrs. Charles Edward Russell, D. C.
Mrs. Frederick Sanborn, Cal.
Mrs. Townsend Scott, Md.
Mrs. Eugene Shippen, Mich.
Mrs. Frances Thurber Seal, N. Y.
Mrs. Mary Wright Sewall, Ind.
Mrs. Austin Sperry, Cal.
Mrs. Albert Steinfeld, Ariz.
Mrs. Julius Stone, Ohio
Miss Grace Strachan, N. Y.
Dr. Elizabeth Thelberg, N. Y.
Mrs. David D. Terry, Ark.
Mrs. Mary C. Therkelson, Ore.
Mrs. Robert Gibbes Thomas, S. C.
Mrs. W. I. Thomas, Ill.
Miss Clara L. Thompson, Mo.
Mrs. William B. Thompson, N. Y.
Mrs. Shelley Tolhurst, Cal.
Mrs. Samuel Untermeyer, N. Y.
Mrs. Richard Wainwright, D. C.
Mrs. Hattie D. M. Wallis, Col.
Mrs. Thomas F. Walsh, D. C.
Mrs. James Whittemore, Mich.
Mrs. Harvey W. Wiley, D. C.
Dr. Marion Walker Williams, Ariz.
Miss Fannie Witherspoon, Miss.
Mrs. S. B. M. Young, Mont.
Mrs. Fanny Bloomfield Zeislar, Ill.

National Departments

Executive Secretary
Miss Virginia Arnold

Finance
Mrs. Lawrence Lewis

Headquarters Maintenance Committee
Mrs. William Kent.

Hospitality
Miss Grace Needham

Legislative
Miss Doris Stevens

Lobby Committee
Mrs. Abby Scott Baker
Mrs. Gilson Gardner
Mrs. William Kent
Miss Maud Younger

Political
Mrs. Abby Scott Baker

Press
Mrs. Florence Brewer Boeckel
Asst., Mrs. Alice Gram Hidden

National Organizers

Miss Lucy Branham
Miss Iris Calderhead
Miss Mary Dubrow
Miss Julia Emory
Miss Catherine M. Flanagan
Miss Gladys Greiner
Miss Alice Henkle
Miss Elsie Hill
Miss Rebecca Hourwich
Mrs. Charles F. Moller
Miss Clara Louise Rowe
Mrs. E. St. Clair Thompson
Miss Margaret Whittemore

Notes of the Week

Senator Gallinger's Death

BY the death on August 17 of Senator Gallinger, of New Hampshire, the federal suffrage amendment lost one of its oldest and most valiant supporters. On more than one occasion the Senator protested against the delay by the Democratic Party in bringing this matter to a vote in the upper chamber. As leader of the Republicans in the Senate he worked to secure the support of other Republican Senators. It is a great regret to suffragists that he did not live long enough to cast his vote for the amendment. His work for it will be remembered and appreciated by every woman interested in winning enfranchisement for all the women of the country.

Women in Neutral Nations

THE countries which are not now engaged in the war seem to be even slower than the belligerents to grant political recognition to women. In three of these countries, women are protesting at the present time against delays. In Sweden meetings have been held in sixty-nine towns condemning the recent defeat of the suffrage bill in that country. The largest of these meetings was attended by 5,000 people. In Switzerland the women are working for the passage of suffrage bills in the parliaments of the seven cantons which are now in session. One such bill has been defeated in Geneva in spite of the many petitions signed by large numbers of women sent to the deputies. The Geneva parliament disposed of the question in an hour. The president of the Grand Council announced that no importance should be attached to the signatures of ten thousand women as these women did not know what they were doing when they signed.

In Holland where the woman suffrage clause was thrown out of the new constitution and in its place the right of women to sit in parliament was granted, twenty-two women ran for election in order to advance their cause. It is said that one woman has been elected, but no confirmation of the report has been received. A larger proportion of women in Holland are enrolled in suffrage organizations than in any other country. Women are making every effort to have suffrage passed at the coming session of parliament. A majority of the Dutch parliament may confer suffrage without any referendum to the voters.

A Colorado Petition

ON August 22, Senator Shafroth introduced into the Senate a petition signed by several thousand people of Colorado. The *Denver Post* had published the petition with a form to be filled out and mailed to them. There was therefore no soliciting for names.

The resolution read:

"To the Senate of the United States:

"The President says that the suffrage amendment should be passed as a just recognition of the work American women have done for the support of the war. We agree with the President.

"The President says that this suffrage amendment is a necessary war measure; that it will help win the war.

"Senators, that alone is surely reason enough why you should vote for the amendment.

"Senators, your petitioners urge you to stand by the President and to heed his advice and to vote for the suffrage amendment, both as a war measure that will help us to win victory sooner and as an act of high justice to the patriotic women of the United States."

Women Not to Sit In Commons

IT has been decided by the law officials of England, Scotland and Ireland that women will not be permitted to occupy seats in the House of Commons. The announcement to this effect was made by Mr. Bonar Law, who would not discuss whether or not the administration would introduce legislation making it possible for women to take seats in the House.

Following this announcement comes one that Lady Rhondda, whose husband has just died leaving no male heirs, will claim her rights as a peeress to occupy her late husband's seat in the House of Lords. Before she can do this she will have to prove her succession to the satisfaction of numerous officials and committees.

More Women Workers

THE vast numbers of women taking the places of men in industry in this country and England keep the question of equal pay for equal work constantly in the foreground among industrial issues. In France women have not gone into industries to so large an extent. It is reported that there are now 139,000 more French women working than before the war the total number being 626,000. *The Monthly Labor Review* reports from England 1,442,000 women directly replacing men. In some branches of work formerly employing only men, as high as thirty-six per cent of the employees are women. In this country the railways are calling for thousands of women and the drive for 25,000 nurses has been advertised all over the country. Miss Rankin was the Congressman who introduced the resolution requiring employers to pay these women the same wages as those paid to men. The War Labor Policies Board has established the rule of equal pay, and the War Labor Board has adhered to the principle in rendering its decisions in labor disputes.

Men Strike for Women

A MOST interesting strike of the women employed on the street car lines in London has just been settled by granting to the women employees the same wages as the men receive. There was a sympathetic strike of the men employees who realized that it was to their advantage also to give fair treatment to women. Altogether 14,000 employees walked out. This is the first instance we have of men striking where they were not directly concerned, to obtain a right for women. The granting of the vote to English women must have increased the spirit of co-operation between the sexes rather than aroused that mythical sex-antagonism of which we heard much not long ago.

Training of German Women

THE *London Nation* prints an article on the reconstruction work of women in Germany. The work has been very largely decentralized and each part of the country is making and carrying out its own plans in connection with food distribution, housing, unemployment, etc.

Of the reconstruction work *The Nation* says:

"Some twenty to thirty institutions for training women in systematic work of this kind have been set up in the last three or four years. The aim of these—some of which are technical colleges for women, practically of university rank, and some training schools with shorter courses—is to provide an advanced education for women along specifically womanly lines. The training is such as to equip the girls for social welfare work in general, and there are courses in sociology, social psychology, economics, conditions of labor, etc.—while at the same time specialization is arranged for in such branches as factory inspecting, library work, care of abnormal children, supervision of women's employment bureaus, crêche work and so on. The more important courses occupy three or four years."

German women are being offered the sort of opportunities which women in this country have enjoyed for the past twenty years. As in this country these privileges will doubtless lead to a more insistant demand on the part of the women for full political recognition.

Presidential Power

THE editorial columns of many leading newspapers have been largely occupied in the past two weeks in discussing two issues, the President's policy of opposing the re-election of two southern senators and two representatives on the grounds of their failure to support the present administration and the suffragists' policy in calling attention to the failure of the Administration in regard to suffrage by demonstrations in front of the White House.

The leading journals say first that the President has overstepped his rightful power, second that suffragists have overstepped theirs. It is possible to criticise the President on the ground that he has become too powerful, but it is not logically or reasonably fair to criticise suffragists for demanding that the same power be exerted in their behalf as is manifested in the interests of the harmony in the Democratic political organization.

THE NATIONAL SUFFRAGE AMENDMENT

Proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States extending the right of suffrage to women.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled (two-thirds of each House concurring therein), That the following article be proposed to the legislatures of the several States as an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which when ratified by three-fourths of the said legislatures, shall be valid as part of said Constitution, namely:

"ARTICLE—SEC. 1. The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of sex.

"SEC. 2. Congress shall have power, by appropriate legislation, to enforce the provisions of this article."

THE AMENDMENT IN THE SIXTY-FIFTH CONGRESS

Introduced

In the Senate, on April 4, 1917, by Senators Thompson, Owen, Jones and Shafroth.

In the House, on April 2, 1917, by Representatives Raker, Rankin, Mondell, Keating, Taylor and Hayden. Reintroduced in the House December 18, 1917, by Representatives Rankin, Raker, Hayden, Taylor, Keating and Mondell.

Referred

In the Senate, to the Committee on Woman Suffrage.

In the House, to the Judiciary Committee.

In the House all resolutions reintroduced on December 18 were referred to the Committee on Woman Suffrage.

Reported in the Senate

Favorably, September 15, 1917.

Reported in the House

By Judiciary Committee without recommendation December 15, 1917.

By Suffrage Committee with recommendation January 8, 1918.

Present Status

In the Senate

On the calendar awaiting a vote

In the House

Passed January 10, 1918.

HISTORY OF THE AMENDMENT

Drafted

In its present form, by Susan B. Anthony in 1875.

First Introduced

January 10, 1878, by Hon. A. A. Sargent, in the Senate.

Reported from Committee

In the Senate

1878, Adverse majority.
1879, Favorable minority.
1882, Favorable majority, adverse minority.
1884, Favorable majority, adverse minority.
1886, Favorable majority.
1890, Favorable majority.
1892, Favorable majority, adverse minority.
1896, Adverse majority.
1913, Favorable majority.
1914, Favorable majority.
1917, Favorable majority.

In the House

1883, Favorable majority.
1884, Adverse majority, favorable minority.
1886, Favorable minority.
1890, Favorable majority.
1894, Adverse majority.
1914, Without recommendation.
1916, Without recommendation.
1917, Without recommendation.

Voted Upon

In the Senate

January 25, 1887. Yeas 16, nays 34. Absent 26 (of whom 4 were announced as for and 2 against).

March 19, 1914. Yeas 35, nays 34, failing by 11 of the necessary two-thirds vote.

In the House

January 12, 1915. Yeas 174, nays 204, failing by 78 of the necessary two-thirds vote.

January 10, 1918. Yeas 274, nays 136, passing by the necessary two-thirds vote.

The Suffragist

Editor
Miss Vivian Pierce

Associate Editors
Miss Lavinia Dock — Mrs. Gilson Gardner — Miss Pauline Jacobson

Cartoonist, Mrs. Nina E. Allender

Business Department
Miss Betty Gram

Circulation, Miss Therese Olzendam

Subscriptions: Domestic, $1.00; Foreign, $1.50. Single copies 5 cents. Make checks, drafts, and postoffice orders payable to The Treasurer of the National Woman's Party

Columbian Printing Company, Inc., Washington, D. C.

Entered as second-class matter, Nov. 14, 1913, at the Postoffice at Washington, D. C., under act of March 3, 1879

The Republican Offensive

THE Republican Party in the Senate for the first time in the history of woman suffrage caucused this week for the federal suffrage amendment. The Republicans adopted a resolution in favor of forcing suffrage to a vote immediately after the disposal of the pending measure dealing with prohibition.

By this action the Republican Party definitely pledges itself to support as a party the immediate enfranchisement of women.

Coming as it does in the face of the Administration's continued vacillation, obstruction and delay and on the heels of unwarranted persecution of women demanding the very action that the Republican Party has caucused for—immediate disposal of woman suffrage—this Republican move is significant. Women take new courage.

It is astute on the part of the Republican Party to recognize that no party can go before the country in the coming Congressional elections with a bad record on woman suffrage. The Republican claim upon the votes of the women of the nation can only be surpassed by the Democrats in case the Democratic Party quickens its pace, abandons the tactics of obstruction it has used consistently throughout the Administration of President Wilson, and passes the suffrage amendment. If it fails to do this it jeopardizes its own continuance in power.

Nothing less than the immediate passage of the amendment will divert the minds of the women of this country from the stark fact that over one hundred arrests were made this month by the government in the National Capital. Women were arrested and tried on trivial technical charges. Women endured again the humiliation and actual suffering of imprisonment in an abandoned Government jail.

Mr. President, you have said you hoped the Senate will act favorably on suffrage. It will not act favorably until you command it. The women of the country look to you to command it now.

The Government's Surrender

The Release of the Suffragists and the Granting of a Permit for a New Demonstration and Reversal of the Government's Position

OF course the government official (it used to be the king) can do no wrong. Yet here he is almost admitting that he's committed an injustice.

Women were arrested five times by policemen acting under the orders of Colonel C. S. Ridley, for meeting in Lafayette Square. Twenty-six of them were tried and sentenced for that offense. Twenty-four served five days in an abandoned prison building, where cold and dampness competed with foul odors to subdue them. The whole machinery of the law was raised against them.

Suddenly this elaborate attempt to prevent suffrage demonstrations fell to the ground. The imprisoned women were released, sent to their Headquarters, and told to do again just what they had been imprisoned for!

Of course no apology was made for the treatment which brought the women from their prison trembling with weakness, some of them icy cold, and others hot with fever. No regret was expressed for conditions which prevented Mrs. Weed, for instance, from lying down for three days and nights, because of rheumatism caused by the dampness of the jail building. Mrs. Lawrence Lewis, Miss Gertrude Crocker, Miss Katharine Fisher, Miss Hazel Hunkins, and Miss Julia Emory, all of whom were among the most severely ill, left their prison hardly able to walk from the taxi to the door of the Headquarters. No concern was expressed about their condition by official Washington.

Mrs. Lawrence Lewis Arriving at Headquarters after Five Days in Prison. She Is Being Supported by Miss Clara Louise Rowe and Mrs. Abby Scott Baker

But Colonel Ridley's letter the day following the release, granting without the asking a permit for another demonstration, is perhaps as nearly an admission of error as the official mind is capable of:

"I have been advised," he writes, "that you desire to hold a demonstration in Lafayette Square on Thursday, August 22. By direction of the Chief of Engineers, U. S. Army, you are hereby granted permission to hold this demonstration. You are advised good order must prevail."

Alice Paul's reply was as follows:

"We received yesterday your permit for a suffrage demonstration in Lafayette Park this afternoon, and are very glad that our meetings are no longer to be interfered with.

"Because of the illness of so many of our members, due to their treatment in prison this last week, and the necessity of caring for them at headquarters, we are planning to hold our next meeting a little later. We have not determined on the exact date but we will inform you of the time as soon as it is decided upon."

The released women were, indeed, in no condition to take part in any sort of activity after their distressing stay in prison. As they were helped from the ambulances and automobiles to Headquarters, they waited only for a bite to eat—a welcome luxury after a hunger strike—and were taken up to clean, quiet bedrooms, where the aches and pains of the jail were gradually slept off. Their experience was one whose effects were not easily disposed of, and most of the prisoners were glad to stay quietly indoors until kind friends and relatives took them off for a breathing spell in quieter and cooler places than Washington.

But in spite of weakness and ill health not a sign of surrender had come from any of them. No complaints concerning what they had been forced to endure had been made, and even their release found them jubilant, not because they were spared further torture, but because it meant a new attitude on the government's part.

"We have again won our fight for the right to protest against the failure of the government to act on the suffrage amendment," said Alice Paul.

"We will continue until we have won our fight for the passage of the measure giving democracy to American women," said Miss Katharine Fisher, of Washington.

"It is not to be supposed that while millions of American men are offering their lives in Europe for democracy, imprisonment or suffering will still the demand of American women for the same great principle of human freedom," said Miss Kate Heffelfinger, of Shamokin, Pa.

"I have been lying in jail six days," Elsie Hill said, "wondering how it is the government has power to order 4,000,000 men to die for democracy abroad but has not the power to make two men vote for it at home."

"Twenty-two women do not hunger strike for five days," said Miss Kate Heffelfinger, "for an adventure or a fad. We never forgot for a moment what we were trying to show to others that to call democratic a government that is not just is farcial. In our arrests and imprisonments, the tremendous injustice of the government's attitude to the women of the country was emphasized."

Mrs. Lawrence Lewis made this comment: "I hope this reversal of the Administration policy means that they have determined to put through the federal amendment. If so, we shall have accomplished the purpose for which we carried on our demonstration and went to jail. We shall not regret any suffering we have gone through if victory crowns the cause of women in the Senate."

Our Next Demonstration

Mrs. Charles F. Moller
of Minneapolis, Minn.

THE next demonstration, postponed because of the serious condition of the women released from prison, and the necessity for caring for them at headquarters, will be held within a week or two. Since the government has agreed not to interfere with any more of the suffrage meetings, it will be possible to make this gathering even larger and more impressive than the previous ones.

Prominent men and women will speak at the demonstration, and women from every part of the country will take part in it. All of them will demand emphatically a definite promise of suffrage action from the Democratic Party.

Mrs. Charles F. Moller, secretary of the Minnesota branch of the Woman's Party, is one of the first women to arrive at national headquarters for the demonstration. Mrs. Moller came prepared to go to prison, if necessary, in order to represent to the authorities here the strong indignation of the women of her state at the delay of the suffrage amendment.

"All sorts of people in Minnesota are aroused at the treament given the suffragists who attempted to protest against the delay in giving women their rightful share in American democracy," she says. "Even those who did not defend the pickets, are now indignant at the brutality of the government's methods. And they always go on from this, to add, 'After all, this delay of suffrage is inexcusable.'

"As soon as we heard of the first arrests, the suffragists in Minneapolis decided that someone ought to go from our state to share in the struggle for democracy in Washington. In two hours over the telephone, more than enough money to pay my expenses to and from Washington was raised, and I came here at once. I am eager to express to the people of our capital the growing impatience of the West at the delay in granting justice to American women."

Miss Berthe Arnold, of Colorado Springs, Colorado, brings from the far west the same message of great indignation at the imprisonment of women asking for the democracy for which their men are fighting.

"This further proof of the Administration's attitude toward American democracy," she says, referring to the arrests of the suffragists, "is arousing men and women never touched before by suffrage propaganda. Meetings of protest are being held in many cities of the state, and in Denver, where national suffrage has heretofore met a lukewarm reception, many signs of new interest, caused by the demonstrations in Washington, are seen.

"The women of Colorado Springs were so anxious to have a definite part in the struggle here that they sent me to represent them, while the women were still in jail, and I came, willing to share their imprisonment if necessary. After the demonstration is over, I go back to take up my kindergarten work in Colorado Springs."

The story of the recent arrests and the imprisonment of the suffragists is being told in many cities. Miss Paul and Mrs. Baker have been in New York City, where Mrs. Baker addressed the Editors' Convention. Miss Doris Stevens spoke to the Chatauqua in Richmond, Indiana, and other meetings are being held in Virginia, Connecticut and Cape Cod, Mass. Delegations from these states are expected to take part in the next demonstration.

Miss Berthe Arnold
of Colorado Springs, Colo.

Suffrage Vote May Be Near As Result of Action of Republican Caucus

RESPONSIBILITY for further delay in the passage of the federal suffrage amendment has again been clearly placed on the Democratic Party by the action of the Republican caucus on Saturday, August 24.

On that day the Republicans unanimously adopted a resolution urging a vote at the earliest possible moment on the suffrage amendment, and pledged themselves to insist upon the consideration of the amendment after the disposition of the war-time prohibition bill, now unfinished business in the Senate.

The resolution was announced by Senator Wadsworth, of New York, and passed after the election of Senator Henry Cabot Lodge to succeed the late Senator Gallinger as Republican floor leader. These two "anti" Senators take the ground that they are pledged by the resolution only to support early consideration of suffrage and not to favor the amendment itself.

The resolution is as follows:

"Resolved, That the Republican members of the United States Senate in conference urge that the consideration of House joint resolution 200 proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States extending the right of suffrage to women, should be proceeded with at the earliest possible moment.

"Be it further resolved, that we shall insist upon such consideration immediately after disposition of the pending unfinished business (the prohibition bill), with all amendments thereto, and shall also insist upon a final vote on House joint resolution 200 and all amendments pending or to be offered thereto at the earliest possible moment.

"Provided, that this resolution shall not be construed as in any way binding the action or vote of any member of the Senate upon the merits of the said woman suffrage amendment."

Senator Jones Investigates

By Maud Younger, Chairman of the Lobby Committee

SENATOR Jones, of Washington, was ready in the white marble rotunda of the Senate Office Building when I called to take him to the jail where the suffrage prisoners were, on Monday, August 19.

In the warmth of a mid-August afternoon we drove swiftly along green shaded avenues with the great white dome of the Capitol growing ever more distant against a blue sky, to where the land slopes down to the Anacostia River, across which rise more hills, to another blue sky beyond. The world seemed very beautiful. All nature called one to come out of doors and share in the glory of a mid-August afternoon.

Suddenly, a tall narrow building rose forbiddingly before us, something like a church with its long thin slits of windows so far from the ground, something like a fortress with its lower walls broken only by barred doors, something like a tomb with its human beings shut away from the beauty and the joy of life. It was the old abandoned jail building where twenty-four members of the National Woman's Party had been held incommunicado for four days.

No one had been allowed to see them since they were taken from the prisoners' dock in the court room and I wondered whether we too would be refused admission. But Senator Jones' firm "I am Senator Jones, of Washington, I would like to see some of the ladies who are here" permitted no denial. The prison doors swung open.

Testimony From the Prisoners

Inside the prison walls we looked about for those we had come to see. A shapeless uncouth figure wrapped in a gray prison blanket moved slowly towards us. We recognized with a start the daughter of a former member of Congress. She spoke dully, listlessly, describing the suffering of all the women from the cold and dampness, and added, "They refused admission to my lawyer until I lost my right to appeal."

Another blanketed figure sat on the steps in evident pain, her head against the railing, her eyes closed. We explained to the Senator that her arm had been wrenched by the policemen who arrested her. "I do not know yet whether it is broken" she said, "but the doctor here said he would do nothing for me unless I broke my hunger strike."

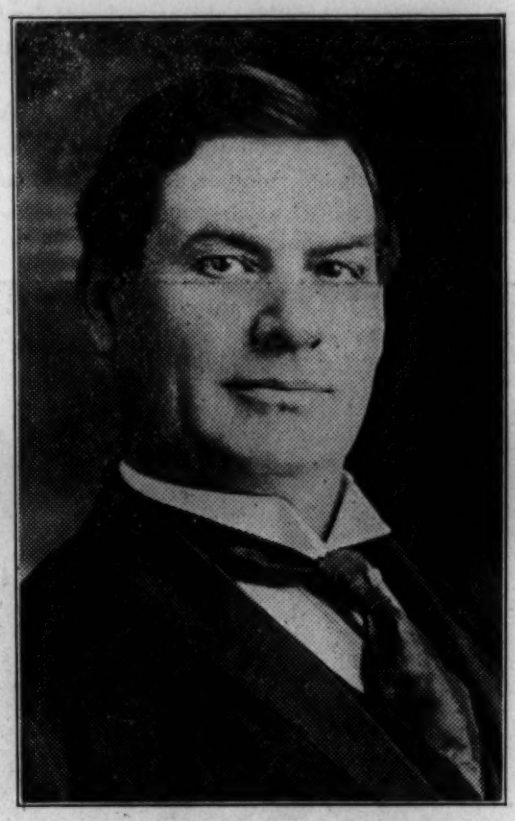
Other women gave like testimony of a doctor who was disciplinarian first and physician at some future time.

"When I told him of my pains," said one of them, "he ordered me to sleep inside my cell and eat. When I refused, he went away without doing anything for me."

"He gave you nothing, not even a hot water bottle?"

"Nothing," she replied.

We learned from others of the intense cold and dampness of the vault-like building, of their first night without blankets, when they nearly froze, with only sheets and the light summer clothing they had worn into jail, of the fog which came at night and settled over them. We learned of the foul odors, of the open plumbing in each cell, of the strange-tasting running water beside it, of the racking pains and nausea which had overtaken them the second day, of the dark ill-ventilated cells, in which it was impossible to sleep.



Senator W. S. Jones of Washington

The Warden's Ventilating System

Hereupon, the warden, who went about with us, and who had tried to explain the conditions described, began to explain his ventilating system. Going to the back of the cell where all was lost in darkness, he put out his hand as one seeking a current of air.

Senator Jones did not look like an authority on ventilating systems, but he lighted a match and held it where the air ought to be. The flame burned steadily on, and out, unmoved by air or explanations.

"How long ago was this building abandoned?" asked the Senator, coming out of the cell.

"About seven years ago, but it was recently put in repair."

"When?"

"When we saw in the papers that the suffragists were going to hold a demonstration, we got it ready."

"Before they were arrested? A week before they were put on trial?"

"Yes," the warden answered.

"What are the visiting hours of the jail?" I asked.

"From nine to five for other prisoners, but the District Commissioners gave orders that the suffragists should see no one until they had been here for a week."

The Senator questioned further, looking from prisoner to jailor for confirmation or denial. "I want to hear both sides," he said impartially, The difficulty with this was that both sides had not the same passion for enlightenment. The women wished to talk about the jail, while the jailor preferred any other topic of conversation. The warden wished to take the Senator aside, while the women wished to confront the warden with their statements.

For instance: "We are not allowed a daily paper as are other prisoners" said one woman, not so much for complaint as for Senator Jones' education. The Senator turned to the warden, who replied pleasantly that he "could explain that better if the ladies were not around." However, there the ladies were, four of them.

The other prisoners were not in sight. I wondered where they could be. There was such a stillness, such a pall over the place. I moved on ahead. In the north corridor, strung across one end, three sheets pinned together hid what lay beyond. From behind the sheets came the sound of two or three voices, low, dull and listless. I lifted the curtain. There, lying on a long row of straw pallets that stretched down the corridor into perspective, were our prisoners. It was less than a week since I had seen them, high spirited, full of life as they sallied forth with their purple golden banners. And now, there they lay, stricken, in pain, like soldiers brought in from the field of battle.

I knelt quickly beside one and the other. The Senator and warden walked slowly along talking with any who might care to talk. Then we passed on and out. The inner grating and the heavy outer doors closed behind us.

Outside, the world was just as beautiful, but somehow, a shadow had crossed that way. The Capitol dome, growing nearer, as we sped along, loomed gray against the western sky. I was thinking very hard, of what we had seen and of the outcome. Senator Jones, on the contrary, had evidently gone back to the beginning, for he said, half to himself, "It was not so very much—to hold a meeting.—And a higher court might have upheld them—" I looked up. "It was not for holding a meeting, not for standing on a monument that they are in jail. They are in jail because they dared to protest against the Administration's delay in doing justice to the nation's women, and to protest in such a way as to bring it to the attention of the nation." Senator Jones said nothing, but he smiled.

Others Members of Congress Investigate

The following afternoon, Tuesday, the suffrage prisoners were visited by Senator Borah, of Idaho, and Representatives Merritt and Lonergan, of Connecticut. More Senators were to go on Wednesday, but on Tuesday the women were freed, and sent home from the jail in ambulances.

Prison Described by the Prisoners

By Hazel Hunkins

"THE court holds the eighteen defendants, on trial last Tuesday, guilty of climbing on the monument, known as and called Lafayette Monument, for which the penalty is five dollars, or in default, five days in jail. The Court also holds the same eighteen defendants and those others who have been identified, eight in number, to be guilty of congregating in the park, known as, and called Lafayette Park, for which the penalty is ten dollars, or in default, ten days in jail."

The magistrate pronounced the sentence in the same official monotone which had dulled our senses for nearly six hours. Fifteen days for some of us! It made slight impressions on our consciousness. It was not the sentence that interested us but rather the question of whether or not this country of ours was going to see the hypocricy in sentencing American women for demanding democracy for America and in the same breath sending American men to die in the name of democracy for the world. With quiet determination to go through with the task ahead, we marched from the dreary courtroom to the detention cells. There the same courage and spirit which protests against the delay in passing the suffrage amendment in the Senate, protested against our imprisonment and we immediately decided to hunger strike.

Miss Kate Heffelfinger, Being Assisted into Headquarters Upon Her Arrival from the Prison

The dull monotonous technicality of the trial and the endless redtape of our committment did not seem significant until we came in sight of the square dungeon which stood on low flat ground, at the level of the river, its great grim bulk blackly outlined against the varicolored sky of the late August day. In a moment we were on the other side of the iron gate and the clang of the great lock meant we were prisoners—held by our government for daring to proclaim that it cannot yet hold high the torch of liberty while millions of its adult citizens are still denied a voice in the power that rules them.

"Supper," called the matron, and each sent to the other a smile of confidence that the spirit of rebellion was still strong within her. That call to meals three times a day became the only thing which marked the passage of time, as we lay on Our sense of humor was never called to better use, than when we whimsically called the first cup at night, tomato bouillon; the second cup, lamb chops with June peas; and the last cup, chocolate ice cream.

The second day in that dungeon was Mrs. Weed's birthday and following an aqueous celebration in her honor, four or five of us became the thin straw pallets on the cement floor of the corridor, and after the hunger pangs of the first two days passed, it was the only signal we had to get our little white cups and drink some water. subject, not only to increasing weakness from the fast, but to excruciating pains in every part of the body, especially the back. Some became violently ill with vomiting. Others were covered with small red spots. These symptoms were not of a hunger strike so the situation appeared more ominous. The horrible smells coming from the antiquated sanitary arrangements and from the open drains, the absolute lack of sunlight, the cold and dampness were all contributing causes but the real cause was the water. We had saturated ourselves with water from the source which was one of the causes the jail had been declared unsanitary and abandoned years before. Many demands to improve the conditions under which we were forced to live, were made to the matron, the prison doctor and Warden Zinkham himself, but few of them were granted. If bottled water and warm covers had not been sent in to us from friends outside, some of our number would have made the supreme sacrifice for liberty not with the blare of trumpets sounding on the field of battle but with the demands of millions of women ringing at the doors of an opposed Senate chamber.

By Julia Emory

"IT'S just exactly like being steerage passengers on an ocean liner," I said to Miss Paul when, after having opened the windows despite the threats and rough jerks of Superintendent Zinkham, we had started on a tour of exploration, had climbed five flights of stairs, inspecting each tier of cells as we climbed, and stood on the "top deck" looking down on our fellow prisoners walking in the great hold below.

But that night as we lay in a long row on our hard straw pallets on the cement floor outside our cell doors, someone suggested that it was more like a great cathedral which had been converted into a hospital for the soldiers. And I remembered pictures I had seen in the Sunday papers of impromptu hospitals abroad where the sufferings of those who fight for democracy over there are alleviated as far as possible.

While we lay there that first night, weaving stories about the former prisoners housed in this abandoned building, a thick fog descended upon us, the walls became clammy and damp as if covered with dew, and a raw chill penetrated the sheets which were our only covering. Some of us drew our pallets together in order to share bed clothes. One by one all crept back to the cells to emerge with articles of clothing. I brought forth the only woolen thing I had with me—a skirt—which I put over my shoulders and body and tried vainly all night to twist my feet up under it. When morning came, the light revealed a long line of shivering forms, wrapped up in every conceivable undergarment, in a desperate and unsuccessful attempt to keep warm.

The following nights were even colder and damper. Kate Heffelfinger and I squirmed and twisted in our beds, with the pains from the dampness and the poison and could get no sleep. Then we sat up, but the pains still persisted. Finally we tried walking, but it was just as painful.

That night was so long! At the end I sank down and leaned against the cold wall. There Miss Ainge found me in the early morning and when I told her of the awful night, she found our one precious bottle of liniment and she and Miss Burns put me to bed and rubbed me so vigorously that I fell asleep until morning.

One by one all of us became ill, until at last Hazel Hunkins, the most active and healthiest of all, with flushed cheeks made for her cell and stayed there. I knew that she too had succumbed to the poisonous gases. Senator Jones, of Washington, was investigating the death trap with Miss Younger, who was showing him our cells, when they found Hazel alone and desperately ill. From that time until they finally released us without explanation, she remained absolutely limp. We came home in the ambulance together and it was hard to realize that the same girl who carried the American flag so steadily and bravely at the head of our processions was now being brought home wrapped in a blanket and violently ill.

To such lengths did the Administration go rather than promise to pass the suffrage amendment at once.

A New Prison Song

Tune: We've been working on the Railroad.

We've been starving in the workhouse
All the livelong day,
We've been starving in the workhouse,
Just to pass the S. B. A.
Don't you hear old Zinkham calling
Rise up so early in the morn,
Don't you see the Senate moving
Woodrow, blow your horn!

Summary of Facts About the Demonstrations

Number of demonstrations: 5
- August 6, one
- August 12, two
- August 14, two

Women taking part in same: 102

States Represented: 22

Women arrested: 60
- August 6, 48
- August 12, 30
- August 14, 30

Arrests: 179
- August 6, 48
- August 12, 38
- August 14, 30

Women tried: 48
- For holding meeting: 48
- For holding meeting and climbing on statue: 18

Women appearing in court: 33

Women unidentified by police: 7

Women sentenced: 26

Who's Who in the Recent Demonstrations

ONE of the significant features of the suffrage demonstrations was the large number of women taking part in them and the number of states represented by these women. Over one hundred different women coming from twenty-two different states carried banners in the five attempts which were made to hold the Lafayette Square meetings. Of these, 60 women were arrested, some of them being arrested as many as five times.

Specially interesting delegations came from New York City, where one of the locals of the white goods workers' union sent delegates to take part in the protest meetings. Fifteen thousand girls were represented by these delegates, led by Miss Rose Lieberson.

Munition workers from Eddystone and from other plants were also among the women arrested, one of them being Mrs. Annie Arniel, of Wilmington, arrested five times, and also imprisoned. Other government war workers were among those arrested, while Lavinia Dock, whose work for nurses and the Red Cross is well known, was among the women sentenced to prison.

Western states such as Colorado and Texas, were represented in the demonstrations. Mrs. A. P. Winston, whose husband, now with the Department of Commerce, was formerly a member of the faculty of the University of Colorado, was arrested four times. Mrs. Clara Snell Wolfe, of Austin, Texas, whose husband, formerly of the University of Texas, is now with the Emergency Fleet Corporation, was also arrested four times.

Other western states represented include Iowa, by Miss Elizabeth Huff, of Des Moines; Montana, by Miss Hazel Hunkins, of Billings; and Oregon, by Misses Cora and Clara Wold, of Portland.

The entire list of women arrested, in all the demonstrations, follows: (The numbers in parentheses indicate the number of times arrested:

From Connecticut: Mrs. Helena Hill Weed, Norwalk, (1); Miss Eleanor Hill Weed, Norwalk, (1); Miss Elsie Hill, Norwalk, (5); Mrs. W. D. Ascough, Hartford, (3); Miss Edna Purtell, Hartford, (5); Mrs. George L. Koenig, Hartford, (4).

From the District: Mrs. Kate Jane Boeckh, (3); Miss Katharine Fisher, (1); Mrs. Agnes Chase, (3); Mrs. Gilson Gardner, (4); Mrs. Jessie Hardy MacKaye, (3); Miss Matilda Young, (2); Mrs. A. P. Winston, (4).

From Delaware: Mrs. Annie Arniel, Wilmington, (5).

From California: Miss Vivian Pierce, San Diego, (3).

From Idaho: Mrs. Margaret Oakes, Emmett, (3).

From Illinois: Miss Gertrude Lynde Crocker, Chicago, (5); Mrs. William U. Watson, Chicago, (4).

From Iowa: Miss Elizabeth Huff, Des Moines, (2).

From Kansas: Mrs. Effie Boutwell Main, Topeka, (5).

From Maryland: Miss Mary Gertrude Fendall, Baltimore, (1); Miss Julia Emory, Baltimore, (5); Dr. Anna Kuhn, Baltimore, (5); Miss Gladys Greiner, Baltimore, (4); Mrs. Robert Walker, Baltimore, (1); Mrs. Emily Burke Kain, Mt. Washington, (1).

From Massachusetts: Mrs. Irving Gross, Boston, (5).

From Montana: Miss Hazel Hunkins, Billings, (5).

From New Jersey: Miss Harriet Keehn, Paterson, (1); Miss Alice Paul, Moorestown, (1); Miss Mary E. Dubrow, Passaic, (5).

From New York: Miss Matilda Terrace, N. Y. C., (1); Miss Eva Elizabeth Sturtevant, N. Y. C., (1); Miss Pauline Clarke, N. Y. C., (1); Mrs. Blanche Archibald McPherson, N. Y. C., (1); Miss Hazel Adams, Brooklyn, (1); Miss May Sullivan, Brooklyn, (1); Miss Lucy Burns, Brooklyn, (5); Miss Edith Ainge, Jamestown, (5); Miss Rose Lieberson, N. Y. C., (1); Miss Alice Kimball, N. Y. C., (3).

From Oregon: Miss Cora Wold, Portland, (1); Miss Clara Wold, Portland, (5).

From Pennsylvania: Mrs. Martha Washington Moore, Philadelphia, (5); Miss Cora Crawford, Philadelphia, (3); Dr. Sarah Lockrey, Philadelphia, (3); Mrs. Lawrence Lewis, Philadelphia, (5); Miss Lavinia Dock, Fayettesville, (5); Miss Kate Heffelfinger, Shamokin, (5); Miss Christine Marie Doyle, Bryn Mawr, (2); Miss Mary Winsor, Haverford, (5); Miss Ellen Winsor, Haverford, (1); Mrs. Edmund C. Evans, Ardmore, (1); Dr. Marion Butt, Philadelphia, (2).

From Texas: Mrs. Clara Snell Wolfe, Austin, (4).

From Virginia: Mrs. Louise M. Black, Norfolk, (3); Mrs. Sophie G. Meredith, Richmond, (4); Miss Maude Jamison, Norfolk, (1); Mrs. Pauline Adams, Norfolk, (2); Mrs. Mary Logue, Norfolk, (4).

These women have gone back to tell the story of their arrest and imprisonment to the communities in which they live. Many of them will come back to take part in any future demonstrations that may be necessary. They represent the determination evident among all American women to work for democracy at home while our soldiers fight for it abroad.

A Use for Old Thimbles

MRS. J. S. Jennings, of 2915 Fourteenth Street, Washington, D. C., writes THE SUFFRAGIST that she is collecting old thimbles, to sell for the purpose of raising money for suffrage. She asks any readers of THE SUFFRAGIST who find themselves the possessors of thimbles too old to use to send them to her, and she will make them work for the federal amendment.

Women Needed!

By Mary Winsor, Haverford, Pa.

THe demonstrations in Washington arranged by the National Woman's Party have succeeded brilliantly as the picketing did last year. The authorities, in the wrong as usual, have been forced to give way before the determination of women thoroughly conscious that right was on their side. Again the attention of the Nation is turned toward the federal amendment, and the wicked failure of the Senate to pass it, but the end is not yet, and the policy so magnificently planned by our leaders, so carefully carried out in every detail, must be continued to the finish.

Many who went to jail after this recent demonstration were "old offenders," some having had two or three previous experiences. Alice Paul and Lucy Burns have borne far more than their share, and their strength, which should be free for organizing and planning our campaigns, is, I fear, being sapped by frequent incarceration. We now appeal to those who have not yet served their time to step forward and take their places on the field of battle. The psychological effect of one new recruit on the public is more valuable than half a dozen old stagers.

If a thousand women went at once to Washington it would create a wave of excitement throughout the country that would sweep the amendment through the Senate within forty-eight hours. We are appealing to women. Some are responding finely, others hang back. Some frankly acknowledge that they cannot endure discomfort. Some on grounds of delicate health; others because they are self-supporting and fear to lose their positions.

Many of those behind whom the prison gates closed were fragile; others were working women. who risked their jobs. Margaret Fotheringham was thrown out of her place as a lecturer in the Public Schools of Buffalo, by the narrow minded school board. But she soon found another, for now-a-days employers are fairly crying out for help. Others tell us, as a piece of startling information, that they have fathers, mothers, husbands, children, etc. Needless to say those who went to jail were not vagabonds or homeless. All had family ties; all caused anxiety and suffering to those who were dear to them. Tolstoi once said that he would grant every right to women, except political rights, but they did not deserve these because, for the sake of great causes men would sometimes sacrifice the home; women, never. This of course, is not true, for we see millions of women, the world over, wrecking their homes utterly in this terrible war, at the request of men. When will women learn that the woman's movement will never be successful until women are ready to make as great sacrifices for its sake as they do for the causes in which men are interested?

The Woman's Party is not asking you to sacrifice your home; merely to leave it for a little while. This is the supreme test, and the hour of trial, if victory is to be won. There are brave hearts coming forward, advancing to the front line trench. Surely you will be among them.

Comments of the Press

Justice-Loving Florida Looks for Justice

IN all sections of Florida, justice-loving people are expressing the belief that the two Florida Senators will vote for the enfranchisement of American women when the suffrage amendment comes to a vote in the upper house of Congress. In fact, no justice-loving people can understand why these two representatives of progressive Florida do not come out now with assurance of their support for this measure that should have been one of the first resolutions adopted when the United States set out to "make the world state for democracy."—*Miami (Fla.) Metropolis, August 20, 1918.*

Annoying Suffragists

WOMAN suffrage enthusiasts to the number of forty-eight were arrested in Washington on Tuesday for endeavoring, with others, to hold a woman suffrage meeting in one of the Washington parks. The ostensible reason for the arrest was that they were trying to hold a meeting without having a police permit to do so, but whether the absence of the permit was because the police would not grant it or because the organizers of the meeting were too contrary to ask for it, does not seem to be made plain.

The matter has something of importance, however, as bringing more to attention the precise situation in Congress with respect to the suffrage amendment. The amendment passed the House with barely the necessary two-thirds majority and with the Republicans giving much more than their proportionate share of the votes for its passage. Over in the Senate, moreover, it is definitely understood that the Republicans stand ready at any time to cast more than two-thirds of votes for the measure there, but that the amendment hangs fire because of the failure of the Democrats to bring up their side of the Senate in its proper proportion. In the meanwhile, President Wilson, who is under great and admitted obligations for support by the women in suffrage states at the last election, is making a public record of favoring earnestly the passage of the amendment by the Senate, but is under the suspicion of making his support of the amendment just strong enough, or just weak enough, according as the way in which one may look at it, so that it helps on the appearances of things but does not get the amendment through. It is this suspicion, which, with the suffragettes just now under consideration, has become an open accusation, and it is this accusation which annoys the President and which apparently brings annoyance back to the suffragettes.

Personally, *The Forum* has a belief that the suffragettes have sized up the President correctly. And *The Forum,* with respect to this matter, as with respect to getting into the war and fighting in the war after getting in, and dealing competently with the Bolsheviki and backing up Japan and doing a whole lot of other things that are necessary and proper, but with respect to which the President habitually does not move until he is crowded to the point where he has to do so, believes also that the proper thing is to keep holding the President up to a pitiless publicity until the situation ultimately gets too hot for him and he accordingly "comes across." The President will ultimately "come across" on this suffrage business, but it will be only after the women have followed him up and made him understand that they have taken his measure.—*The Iowa Forum, August 9, 1918.*

Stone

1220-1222-1224 Walnut Street

WE ANNOUNCE A SHOWING OF

New, Original, and Distinctive Models in

WOMEN'S FALL APPAREL

The extraordinary scarcity of woolen fabrics, and the constant increase in prices, makes early purchasing most advisible

Ratification of the Suffrage Resolution the Remedy and Prevention of Scenes Like This

IT would need a sharp eye to find in the current news of many weeks, another affair so lamentable as that which took place in Washington on Monday, and which we shall describe as briefly as possible.

Thirty-eight women met before the Lafayette statue, in the square opposite the White House, to protest against the Senate delay in acting on the federal suffrage resolution. The women were arrested. After appearing at police headquarters thirty-six of them returned to their former station and were re-arrested.

All this, while disturbing, was not acutely sensational. Such demonstrations, and such arrests, have happened often before. What gives the matter its distressing complexion is the charge of gross police cruelty, the specific allegations made by the management under whose direction the meeting was conducted, being as follows: (Here the list of casualties given in last week's SUFFRAGIST is quoted.)

From any angle whence it is viewed the scene conjured up by this story from Washington is deplorable.

Probably the demonstration preceeding the clash with the police, might have been characterized by more tact. But it does not appear that the meeting at the Lafayette statue came under the head of "picketing." The women met, not to heckle the President, who is the staunch friend of suffrage, but to protest against the halt which has kept the suffrage resolution for many months hanging fire in the Senate, though it was long ago ratified by the House.

The women were wholly within their legal and civil rights in going on record in the matter, although there seems to be a question whether the way they took to make their protest known was technically legal.

Whether the method adopted by the women was lawful or not, there is no shadow of excuse nor justification for the rough handling which the accounts from Washington ascribe to the police.

If the women were treated in the way they are said to have been treated—if sprains, bruises and wrenches were inflicted on those put under arrest, it is an outrage of shocking brutality. The charges call for summary and rigid investigation. If they are proven, somebody should be made to smart.

Beyond all that is the fact that if the federal suffrage resolution had been ratified by the Senate when it was adopted by the House, this meeting in Washington would never have been called, and there would have been no revolting consequences.

The charges of police barbarity give a peculiarly sinister hue to this episode. But its causes lie deeper than that. The responsibility in the ultimate analysis, is not with the impetuous women, nor even with the police who are under so sharp a fire. It is with men who have kept the federal suffrage resolution suspended between a yes and no, and who do not even grant the women the reasonable boon of knowing what disposition the Senate proposes to make of the supreme civic dower of womankind—the electoral franchise.—*Buffalo (N. Y.) Times, August 14, 1918.*

CIRCULATION DEPARTMENT

Circulation Manager, Miss Therese Olzendam

Circulation Committee

Arizona, Mrs. H. A. Schell
Colorado, Mrs. Charlotte Dinwiddie
Connecticut, Mrs. Geo. L. Koenig
District of Columbia, Miss Eliza Tonks
Delaware, Mrs. Florence Bayard Hilles
Florida, Mrs. J. D. Alderman
Georgia, Mrs. Newton Wing
Idaho, Mrs. Nell K. Irion
Illinois, Mrs. Josephine K. Linton
Indiana, Mrs. M. B. Spellman
Iowa, Miss Blanche Robbins
Louisiana, Mrs. Alice Cosu
Maryland Miss Helen Scott
Massachusetts, Mrs. Elizabeth J. Sherman
Michigan, Mrs. James Whittemore
Minnesota, Miss Nettie Blasing
New Hampshire, Miss Pearl Nivin
New Jersey, Mrs. Abram Rose
New Mexico, Mrs. Sarah Van Vleck
New York, Miss Marion May
North Carolina, Mrs. R. N. Scott
Ohio, Mrs. Carl Hasbrook
Oklahoma, Mrs. Gasper Edwards
Oregon, Mrs. Ida M. Kayser
Pennsylvania, Mrs. John R. Clarke
South Carolina, Miss Carrie Pollitzer
South Dakota, Miss Alice Pickler
Virginia, Mrs. Percy Read
Washington, Miss Furman
Wisconsin, Mrs. Lee L. Siebacker
Wyoming, Mrs. Mary Van B. Jacobs

MEMBERS WHO HAVE SECURED NEW SUBSCRIBERS TO THE SUFFRAGIST AUGUST 14-21

Miss Doris Stevens	1
Miss Anita Pollitzer	6
Mrs. Spellman	5
Miss E. E. Elliott	1
Miss Alice Henkle	2
Miss Alice Paul	1
Miss Rebecca Hourwich	1
Mrs. Benton Mackaye	1
Miss Gladys Greiner	1
New Jersey Branch	1
Office	2
Mrs. Lillian Kerr	1
Mrs. Edmund C. Evans	1
Miss Margaret Whittemore	1
Mrs. Bertha Moller	1
Miss Iris Calderhead	1
Miss Caroline Katzenstein	1
Total	28

—New
—Modern
—Fireproof
The Southern Hotel
Light and German Sts.
BALTIMORE
Every room has a private bath
Rates: $2.00 per Day and Up
CENTRAL LOCATION
F. W. BERGMAN, Managing Director
Formerly Manager Hotel Statler, Detroit

Cornelison
1515 H Street Northwest Millinery Washington, D. C.

TOILET ARTICLES SUNDRIES
The Southern Pharmacy
In the Southern Building
1427 H St. N. W. Franklin 2012
Your phone orders will be promptly filled and delivered
PRESCRIPTIONS SODA

Printing, Electrotyping, Binding
Estate of Geo. F. Lasher
147 N. Tenth St. Philadelphia, Pa.

TELEPHONE MAIN 861
Brentano's
Booksellers, Engravers and Stationers
F AND TWELFTH STREETS WASHINGTON, D. C.

SOCIETY STATIONERY
E. MORRISON PAPER CO.
1009 Pennsylvania Avenue N. W.
WASHINGTON, D. C.
Mothproof bags and paper for protecting the winter clothing, carpets, rugs, curtains, etc.

L. STONE CO.
MODES—INEXPENSIVELY STYLISH
THIRTEEN SIX WALNUT
PHILADELPHIA

Madame Eugenie et Cie
Corsets
Ready to Wear and Made to Order
1209 G Street N. W.
Renovating Corsets Moderate Prices Lingere

Women of Letters

Demand neat, tasty stationery—clean-cut presswork—prompt service
The C-P-Co. line is fine
Columbian Printing Co.
Incorporated
Main 4250 815 Fourteenth Street Washington

New Fashions
IN
SUITS, COATS, WRAPS
GOWNS, DRESSES
BLOUSES, MILLINERY
Paris
New York
Washington
Gidding
1510 H St. N. W.
Opp. Shoreham Hotel
Cincinnati
Philadelphia
Superb Furs
IN
CAPES, COATS
BELTED STOLES
SCARFS, MUFFS, ETC.

"Every Acute Disease is a Healing Effort of Nature"
—Lindlahr

EMANCIPATION
—from the Slavery of Sickness
HEALTH INSURANCE
—without an equal are
YOURS

if you will but live in Harmony with these Basic Laws as discovered and *taught only* by Dr. Lindlahr.

The Law of Unit y of Disease and Cure
The Law of Dual Effect
The Law of Crisis
The Law of Periodicity

This great work and wonderful revelation appeals to every intelligent and *truly progressive mind.* It will appeal to YOU.

Fill in the coupon NOW. Mail it TODAY and we will forward you a copy of NATURE CURE PHILOSOPHY AND PRACTICE for your approval.

The LINDLAHR Nature Cure INSTITUTES
525 So. Ashland Boulevard, Chicago, Ill.

MAIL THIS COUPON

Nature Cure Inst.,
525 So. Ashland Blvd., Chicago
Gentlemen:
With no obligation on my part to keep it, send me a copy of your 438 Page Book—**Nature Cure.** If at the end of five days I decide to keep it, I will send you $2.15; otherwise I will promptly return it.

NAME _____

ADDRESS _____

OPEN 9:15 A. M.

S. Kann Sons Co.
"THE BUSY CORNER" PENNA. AVE. AT 8 TH. ST.

CLOSE 6:00 P. M.

Uncle Sam's Workers Boarding in the City Will Appreciate the Usefulness of

Sterno Canned Heat

—It provides that chance for heating water if necessary, for making a cup of tea or coffee, or other quick heating purposes.

—A Sterno outfit is also very handy for camping, for taking on motor trips, picnic parties, etc.

—It is non-explosive, ignites instantly, and in conjunction with the convenient Sterno heating and cooking devices is one of the most useful inventions of the day. Come in and see it demonstrated.

Housefurnishing Store—Third Floor.

Get Your Groceries at

G. G. Cornwell & Son

1415 H Street, Washington, D. C.

WE HANDLE

Everything from Soup to Nuts

W.S.S.
WAR SAVINGS STAMPS
ISSUED BY THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

West End Trust Company

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

CAPITAL and SURPLUS
$4,000,000

Receives Deposits

Acts as Executor, Administrator Guardian, Trustee, Agent

Sells Foreign Exchange, Travelers' Letters of Credit, Express Checks

Maintains an Up-to-date Safe Deposit Department and a Storage Department for trunks and packages

Manages Real Estate, Collects Rents etc.

Lends Money on Approved Collateral Security